THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*Wise.*

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AGENTS.

Col. B. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

December, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.				
			For December, 1840.				
				d.	h.	m.	
17 Thursday,	7 13	4 47					
18 Friday,	7 13	4 47					
19 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	First	2	1	57	morn.
20 Sunday,	7 13	4 47	Full	8	10	56	even'n
21 Monday,	7 13	4 47	Last	15	3	43	after'n
22 Tuesday,	7 13	4 47	New	23	4	3	after'n
23 Wednesday	7 13	4 47	First	31	5	29	even'n

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VENTRILOQUIST TREATING HIS FRIENDS TO A SERENADE OF CATS.

There happened to be only four bed-rooms to the house; the best of course was occupied by Miss Madonna, the second by [illegible] third by Mr. Beagle, and the fourth by [illegible] which Mr. Beagle slept was a double [illegible] bed room, and Valentine had, therefore to make his selection between the spare bed and the sofa. Of course the former was preferred, and as the preference seemed highly satisfactory to Mr. Beagle himself, they past the remainder of the evening very pleasantly together, and in due time retired.

Valentine, on having his bed pointed out to him, darted between the sheets in the space of a minute; for, as Mr. Jonas Beagle facetiously observed, he had but to shake himself, and every thing came off, when, as he did not by any means feel drowsy at the time, he fancied that he might as well amuse his companion for an hour or so as not. He therefore turned the thing seriously over in his mind, while Mr. Beagle was quietly undressing, being anxious for that gentleman to extinguish the light, before he commenced operations.

"Now for a beautiful night's rest," observed Mr. Jonas Beagle to himself, as he put out the light with a tranquil mind, and turned in with a great degree of comfort.

"Mew!—mew!" cried Valentine softly, throwing his voice under the bed of Mr. Beagle.

"Hish!—confound that cat!" cried Mr. Beagle. "We must have you out at all events, my lady." And Mr. Beagle at once slipped out of bed, and having opened the door, cried "hish!" again emphatically, and threw his breeches towards the spot as an additional inducement for the cat to "stand not on the order of her going," when Valentine repeated the cry and made it appear to proceed from the stairs. Mr. Beagle thanked heaven she was gone, closed the door and very carefully groped his way into the bed.

"Mew!—mew!" cried Valentine, just as Mr. Beagle had again comfortably composed himself.

"What! are you still here madam?" enquired that gentleman in a highly sarcastic tone. "I thou't you had been turned out madam. Do you hear this witch of a cat?" he continued addressing Valentine with the view of conferring upon him the honorable office of tyler for the time being; but Valentine replied with a deep heavy snore, and began to mew again with additional emphasis.

"Well, I don't have a treat every day, it is true; but if this isn't one, why I'm out in my reckoning, that's all!" observed Mr. Jonas Beagle, slipping again out of bed.—"I don't much like to handle you, my lady, but if I did, I'd of course give you physic!" and he "hished!" again with consummate violence, and continued to "hish!" until Valentine scratched the bedpost sharply, a feat which inspired Mr. Beagle with the conviction of its being the disturber of his peace in the act of decamping, then he threw the pillow very energetically, towards the door, which he closed, and then returned to his bed in triumph. The moment, however, he had comfortably tucked himself up again, he missed the pillow he had converted into an instrument of vengeance, and as that was an article, without which he could not even hope to go to sleep, he had of course, to turn out again and fetch it.

"How many more times, I wonder," he observed to himself, shall I have to get out of this blessed bed to-night? Exercise is certainly a comfort and very conducive to health; but such exercise as this—why, where have you got?" he added, addressing the pillow, which, for all the sweeping motions of his feet, he was for some time unable to find—"Oh, here you are, sir, are you?" and he picked up the object of his search and gave it several severe blows, when having reinstated himself between the sheets, he exclaimed in a subdued tone, "well let's try again!"

Now Mr. Jonas Beagle was a man who prided himself especially upon the evenness of his temper. His boast was that nothing could put him in a passion.

He did, however, feel, when he returned to the pillow, that the [illegible] partook some what of the nature of passion, and just commenced reproaching himself for having indulged in that little ebullition, when Valentine cried "meyow!—[illegible]

"[illegible]" shouted Mr. Jonas Beagle, [illegible]

"Mew!" cried Valentine in somewhat higher key.

"What, another come to contribute to the harmony of the evening!"

"Meyow!—meyow!" cried Valentine in a key still higher.

"Well, how many more of you!" inquired Mr. Beagle. "You will be able to get up a second concert by and bye;" and Valentine began to spit and swear with great felicity.

"Swear away, you beauties!" cried Mr. Jonas Beagle, as he listened to this volly of feline oaths; "I only wish I was not so much afraid of you for your sakes. At it again? Well, this is a blessing. Don't you hear these cats? he cried, anxious not to have all the fun himself; but Valentine recommenced snoring very loudly. "Well, this is particularly pleasant," he continued, as he sat up in bed. "Don't you hear?—What a comfort it is to be able to sleep soundly!" which remarkable observation was doubtless provoked by the no less remarkable fact that the spitting and swearing became more and more desperate.—"What's to be done? my breeches are right in the midst of them all. I can't get out now; they'd tear the very flesh off my legs; and that fellow there sleeps like a top. Hallo! Do you mean to say you don't hear these cats, how they're going it?" Valentine certainly meant to say no such thing, for the whole of the time that he was not engaged in meyowing and spitting, he was diligently occupied in snoring, which had a very good effect, and served to fill up the intervals exceedingly well.

At length [illegible] of Mr. Jonas Beagle began to evaporate. [illegible] animals continued to battle apparently with great desperation. He therefore threw a pillow with great violence into the bed of his companion, and shouted so loudly that Valentine feeling that it would be perfect nonsense for him to pretend to be asleep any longer, began to yawn very naturally, and then cry out "Who's there?"

"Tis I!" shouted Mr. Jonas Beagle.—"Don't you hear these witches of cats?"

"Hish!" cried Valentine, "Why there are two of them!"

"Two!" said Mr. Beagle, "more likely two and twenty! I've turned out a dozen myself. There's a swarm, a whole colony of them here, and I know no more about striking a light than a fool."

"Oh never mind," said Valentine, "let's go to sleep, they'll be quiet bye and bye."

"It's all very fine to say, let's go to sleep, but who's to do it?" cried Beagle, emphatically. "Blast the cats! I wish there wasn't a cat under heaven. I do with all my soul! They're such spiteful vermin too, when they happen to be put out, and there's one of them in a passion, I know from her spitting, confound her! I wish from the bottom of my heart it was the very last spit she had in her."

While Mr. Jonas Beagle was indulging in some highly appropriate observation, Valentine was laboring with great energy in the production of the various bitter cries which are characteristic of the feline race; and for a man who possesses but a slight knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language of that race, it must in justice be said, that he developed a degree of that fluency which did him great credit.—He purred, mewed, and cried, and swore and spit, until, the perspiration oozed from every pore, and made the sheets as wet as if they had been dampened from the mangle.

"What on earth are we to do?" enquired Plumplee, "I myself have a horror of cats."

"The same to me, and many on 'em!" observed Mr. Beagle, "let's wake that young fellow, perhaps he don't mind them."

"Hullo!" cried Plumplee.

"Hullo!" shouted Beagle; but as neither could make any impression upon Valentine, and as both were afraid to get out of the bed to shake him, they proceeded to roll up the blankets and sheets into balls and to pelt him with infinite zeal.

"Who's there? What's the matter?" cried Valentine at length, in the coolest tone imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

"For Heaven's sake, my dear young friend," said Mr. Plumplee, "do assist us in turning these cats out."

"Cats! Where are they?" "Hish!" cried Valentine.

"Oh, that's of no use whatever, I have tried the hishing business myself. All the hishing in the world won't do. They must be beaten out; you're not afraid of them are you?"

"Afraid of them; afraid of a few cats!" exclaimed Valentine with the assumption of some considerable magnanimity, "where are they?"

"Under my bed," replied Beagle.—"There's a brave fellow. Break their blessed necks!" and Valentine, leaping out of bed, and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hished with violence and scratched across the grain of the boards in humble imitation of those domestic creatures scampering out of a room, when he rushed to the door and proceeded to make a very forlorn mewing die gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.

"Thank Heaven! they are all gone at last," cried Mr. Beagle, "we shall be able to get a little rest now, I suppose;" and after very minutely surveying every corner in the room in which it was possible for one of them to have lingered, he lighted his candle, bade Plumplee good night, and begged him to go immediately to Miss Madonna, who had been calling for an explanation very anxiously below.

As soon as Plumplee had departed, Valentine assisted Beagle to remake his bed; and when they had accomplished this important business, with the skill and dexterity of two thorough bred chambermaids, the light was again extinguished and Mr. Beagle very naturally made up his mind to have a six hours uninterrupted sleep.—He had, however scarcely closed his eyes, when the mewing was renewed and as he had not the smallest disposition to listen to sounds so familiar to his ear, he started up and exclaimed, "I wish I may die, if they are out now. Here's one of them left!" added he, addressing Valentine; but, Valentine having taken a deep inspiration, answered only by respiring with a prolonged gurgling sound.

"He's off again" continued Beagle. "I never heard of any one sleeping so soundly. Hullo, my good fellow, ho! Fast as a four years-old? Won't you be quiet, you witch? Are you determined not to let me have a wink of sleep to night? She must be in the cupboard; I must have overlooked her; and yet I don't see how I could. Oh! keep the thing up, my dear! Don't let me rest!" and he fumbled about for his box, and having taken a hearty pinch of snuff, began to turn the thing seriously in his mind, and to make a second person of himself by way of having, under the circumstances, a companion with whom he could advise, and if necessary, remonstrate.

"What is to be done now? enquired he of the second person thus established.—"What's to be the next step, Jonas? It's of no use at all, you know we can't go to sleep; we may just as well try to get a kick at the moon—nor must we again disturb—Hush, you——; Jonas, Jonas, keep your temper, my boy!—keep your temper.—Don't, let a contemptible cat put you out!" Mr. Beagle took another pinch of snuff, from which he apparently derived a great degree of consolation. "[illegible] at it again!" he continued, "I wish I had the wringing of your neck off madam! You want to put me in a passion; but you won't you can't do it! therefore, don't lay that flattering unction to your soul—Well, Jonas, how are we to act? shall we sit here all night, or take up our bed and walk, Jonas? eh?"

Jonas was so struck with the expediency of the latter course, that he apparently urged its immediate adoption, for Mr. Beagle, in the first place, half dressed himself in bed, and in the next threw the counterpane, a blanket, and a sheet over his shoulder; when, tucking a pillow and a bolster under his arm, he said, "We'll leave you to your own conscience, madam; good night," and left the room with a view of seeking repose upon the sofa.

Valentine was astonished at the coolness of Mr. Beagle throughout the whole transaction; and after reproaching the spirit of mischief that was within him, and striving by way of punishment to disturb his own repose, and succeeding too as well as the monks of old did in inflicting punishment upon themselves—he proceeded to justify himself upon the ground that his object was to learn the true character of men, and being perfectly satisfied with that justification, went soundly and solemnly to sleep.

In the morning, of course nothing but tales of horror went down. Mr. Plumplee told his with the air of a man conscious of having been inspired with the spirit of valor; and Miss Madonna told hers with great feeling and effect; but when Beagle began to explain to them how he had been persecuted, they forgot their own and laughed heartily at his, which was certainly under the circumstances, exceedingly reprehensible however natural philosophers may hold it to be, for the risible faculties of men, to be provoked by the little vexations which others endure.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.

We understand that a number of the Members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, made a delightful excursion on the Rail Road, on Saturday last, to the hospitable mansion of John D. Hawkins, Esq. Senator from Franklin. An opportunity was thus afforded to many gentlemen, particularly from the Western part of the State, to gratify their curiosity, and practically to test the advantages of Rail Road travelling. A few years ago, such an excursion would have required half a dozen carriages and two or three days to accomplish the journey; now, a single Car and a few hours suffice. The extravagant ejaculation of the lover in one of the old British Dramas—"Yo Gods! annihilate both time and space, and make two lovers happy"—is almost realized by Rail Road travelling. What centuries of improvement, has the potent energy of this single power—Steam—comprised within the last forty years? Everywhere, practicable and efficient, it has an arm a thousand times stronger than that of Hercules, and to which human ingenuity fits a thousand times as many hands as belonged to Briareous. We cannot know what further improvement may yet be made in the use of this extraordinary power. We do know, however, that it has essentially altered the condition of the world, and no limit yet appears which can arrest its progress.—*Raleigh Register.*

An Explanation.—It is said the *roosters* and *cock turkeys* are unusually lean this season, and the reason assigned is, that the former have been constantly employed in *crowing* for the last [illegible] months, and the latter have kept up a continual gobbling at the sight of banners and coon hunting, so that neither have had time to get fat.—*Boston Transcript.*

Delaware.—The census of Delaware has been completed and exhibits the population of the State to be 78,[illegible]. In 1830 it was [illegible], increase in ten years [illegible].

From the Madisonian.

FRIENDS OF HARRISON AND REFORM.

SLEEP NOT ON YOUR POSTS!

After a contest so long continued—so exciting and exhausting as that which has just been brought to a close, it is natural that the public mind should desire for a time at least some tranquility and repose. In this desire, it may be readily imagined, we most sincerely and cordially participate. The great object for which we took up arms and entered the thick of the fight, and dealt the heaviest blows of which we were capable against enemies who, we knew had nerved themselves for a death struggle, is accomplished; the victory is won—the spoilsmen and experimenters have been sentenced to banishment—the leader of the triumph is one whose character and past career attest that the glory of the achievement will be undimmed by a single excess—and that the victory will be used with a justice and moderation worthy of the best days of the Republic. Gladly, under these circumstances, would we lay down our arms in the hope that those who have been arrayed against us, would practically carry out in their own conduct, the maxim of the illustrious Jefferson, whose name they profess to venerate, and whose precepts they pretend to follow—that "An acquiescence in the decision of the majority is the vital principle of Republics." But it is very evident to us, calmly contemplating the course of some of the Federal Loco foco leaders, and consider the tone of their recognized organs, that this patriotic conduct is not to be expected from the defeated party. On the contrary, the most extensive and skilfully devised arrangements are already on foot for collecting the remnants of their defeated hosts, and for reconstructing out of them a *faction*, whose resistance to the administration of Gen. Harrison may ever be counted upon as *uniform and inflexible*; and whose motto will be, henceforth "*harrassing and uncompromising opposition.*"

Look, we entreat our intelligent and reflecting readers, to the tone and temper of the leading organs of the late dominant, but now overwhelmed Federal loco foco party! look at the articles of the Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, and the last imprudent circular of that beggar for eleemosynary support, Amos Kendall. What to they show? Not only that a faction is to be created, which shall give an unprincipled and factious opposition to the measures of the coming Administration, right or wrong, but that a corps of mercenary scribblers is to be established, who will take care that the best measures of those who are to come into power after the fourth of March, shall be *misrepresented into faults*; and those faults exhibited to the public through spectacles of wonderfully magnifying power.

Their hatred to General Harrison, and his leading friends, is equal to the detestation which the celebrated Pulteney manifested for his opponents in the Ministry, in a letter to his friend Swift—"*I should be sorry they had the merit of doing any thing right.*" They will labor industriously to produce the impression that those who have so signally overcome them do nothing right, and cannot do good to the country. For this purpose Kendall, and Blair, and Ritchie and their allies, and subordinates, and echoes, who have been so long engaged in the wretched but ineffective drudgery of palliating the misdeeds of the present doomed Administration, and assailing the characters of true patriots and honorable statesmen, will continue to be banded together. They will endeavor to load the successors of their present patrons, as was said by Swift of the machinations of the little low partisan scribblers of his own time—"with as much infamy as the most inveterate malice and envy can suggest, or the most stupid ignorance and credulity in their underlings can swallow."

We warn our friends at this early period that one of the most busy, industrious, persevering, vigilant, unscrupulous, and dishonest factions that ever rose in any age, or any country, is to be organized and stimulated to its utmost power against them by all the inducements which are most powerfully persuasive upon such men as must compose it. Although not a breath may appear now to disturb the deep serene of the prospect of those who have supported Gen. Harrison—although neither eye or ear may detect a sympton of any approaching tempest of opposition—though the skies may be bright—yet under the horrizon there are masses of thunderclouds, which have issued from the vexed abyss of Loco Focoism, charged with the elements of destruction. This is a fact not to produce distrust of the future—much less the slightest alarm.

But it should impress upon us all the necessity of continuing the system of organization, union, and honorable discipline which was pursued with such success during the campaign that has terminated. It should summon up, in us all, the resolution, the wisdom, the energy and the prudence which have characterized the opponents of misrule throughout the whole contest. These qualities will be required again in opposition to enemies implacable as they were once powerful—unscrupulous and daring as ever—and desperate from their present circumstances.

Let us then earnestly call upon the Harrison Reformers throughout the country—those who have contributed to produce the ascendancy of Democratic Republicanism, and wish to see it secured and perpetuated—not to sleep on their posts. Let activity, organization, and union, continue to be our motto as they were our strength when in opposition;—and have been the means of our political salvation.

Reformers! Friends of Harrison! to your posts! Be active! Be vigilant! Keep up your organization!

North-Carolina Legislature.

Monday, Nov. 30.

SENATE.

Messrs. Reid, Montgomery, Orr, Parks, and Spires form the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Joint Select Committees were appointed:

To inquire into the causes of the late suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks, &c. Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur, and Albright.

On the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, Messrs. Hellen, Bynum, Arrington, Puryear and Hill.

Mr. Mitchell is added to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Morehead, a bill concerning fines and costs. By Mr. Ward, a bill to alter the time of holding the County Courts of Lincoln. By Mr. Bynum, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company. By Mr. Mitchell, a bill to protect the interests of lessors. By Mr. Spruill, a bill to prevent the issuing of writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in certain cases. By Mr. Gaither, a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant land.

These Bills severally passed their first reading, except the last, which was rejected.

Mr. Clingman presented a Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ Counsel to defend the titles of the purchasers of lands in Cherokee County, and to employ an Agent to collect evidence in behalf of those claiming under the State; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. McDiarmid, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Laws respecting vagrants, so as to substitute some other punishment for hiring, and to prohibit the hiring of any white person for any offence whatever.

Mr. Speed introduced a Resolution to invite the Electoral College to hold their session in the Senate Chamber. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire and report what action the Legislature should take with regard to opening an Inlet at Nag's Head.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the construction of a Rail Road and Turnpike, flanking South Carolina, &c. and to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey, &c.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed 34 votes to 12.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of Partition so as to authorize Courts of Equity to decree monies arising from the sale of lands of infants and feme coverts to be paid over to Guardians and husbands, as personal estate when the same shall not exceed a certain sum.

On motion of Mr. Hellen,

Resolved, That the Librarian be directed to prepare a catalogue of books in the State Library and Executive Office; and that the same be printed and distributed as other public documents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to establish a County by the name of Cleaveland, was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Moore laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the adoption of the resolution reported from the Joint Select Committee appointed to make arrangements and prescribe the time for the assembling the two Houses to compare the vote given at the late August Election for Governor.

Also, a Message, agreeing to vote on Tuesday next, (to-morrow) for an Attorney General, and informing that Hugh McQueen is nominated for that appointment.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, James Iredell, and on motion of Mr. Briggs, John R. J. Daniel, were added to the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the use of the Commons Hall was allowed to Mr. J. Orville Taylor this evening, and Wednesday evening next, at Candle light, for the purpose of delivering a Lecture on the subject of Education.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Clerk of the House of Commons was directed to employ a small Boy, to act as Page to the House, when in Session.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill to incorporate the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company in the County of Cumberland, which was read the first time and passed; and on motion of Mr. Caldwell, referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, laying before the House the original returns of the votes given in the several Counties in this State on the 12th instant, for Electors, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years from the fourth of March 1841, and making known who had been chosen as Electors, &c.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing with the proposition from the House to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the operations of the Banks in certain cases, and informing that Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur and Albright form their Branch of said Committee. Whereupon, Messrs. Hoke, Moore, J. P. Caldwell, Levi Walker, and Wadsworth were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. Mills, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company with an amendment, which Bill and Report, on motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, were laid on the table.

Mr. Boyden introduced a Bill concerning last Wills and Testaments, which was read the first time and passed, and, on motion of Mr. B. referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. Barnes introduced a Bill authorizing the several County Courts to provide compensation to the Wardens of the Poor—which was read the first time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Governor transmitting the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, together with sundry documents and exhibits accompanying the same, which on motion of Mr. Boyden were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. J. R. Gilliam introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency and justice of paying Talesmen the same *per diem* compensation allowed Jurors of the original panel. Read and rejected.

The House then proceeded to the Order of the Day, and took up the Bill altering and prescribing the time when certain elections shall be held in this State; which Bill, after some discussion and explanation, was rejected.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Moy presented the memorial and documents of James Harper, contesting the seat of James B. Whitfield, Senator of the 17th District: read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Bill concerning the Militia was reported from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, with a recommendation that it should be rejected: said Bill was read and laid on the table.

A bill compelling Militia officers to hold their commissions 3 years, was reported from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs: read the first time and passed.

Mr. Shepard [illegible] a Bill to purchase a Library: read the first [illegible] and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary were directed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Laws concerning Guardians and their securities, so as to release them from liability after the Court has ordered the removal of the funds into other hands and to report by bill or otherwise.

A bill to prevent betting on Elections was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary: read the first time and passed.

Mr. Gaither introduced a bill concerning Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables: read the first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall made an attempt to get the vote re-considered, by which the bill concerning Elections, was laid on the table. His object was, he said, to propose an amendment making the Election in each County to take place on the last Thursday in July. The motion to re-consider, however, was laid on the table.

The Speaker communicated a Report from Robert W. Haywood, Adjutant General of the State, which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House, a communication from Samuel F. Patterson, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, transmitting in pursuance of the Charter, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures. Ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a motion to print.

The bill to locate the Judges, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to establish a new County by the name of Union, was, on Mr. Winston's motion, laid on the table.

Mr. H. C. Jones submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns that it shall be adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday next, and that the use of this Hall be tendered to the College of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Resolution was laid on the table.

There were three votes to-day, for Attorney General.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SENATE.

The Senate was in session but a short time, the use of the Hall having been granted to the Electoral College.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some unimportant business,

Mr. Hoke remarked, that the Senate Chamber having been tendered to the Electoral College of the State, and accepted by them, for holding their Session to-day at 12 o'clock, it was but a proper mark of respect that this House should adjourn. To himself, politically, the day was full of [illegible] and [illegible], but there was a propriety and fitness of things, which could not fail to strike all. The matter was one in which the whole State was concerned, and should be regarded.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

SENATE.

The bill appropriating one thousand dollars a year, for five years, to purchase a library for the State was taken up, rejected, reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Wilson; on motion of Mr. [illegible], amended and passed 30 to [illegible].

Mr. Hill introduced the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, praying the Legislature to grant them a loan. Referred.

The bill to prevent betting on elections, passed its third reading, 30 to 16, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road was read the second time, amended on motion of Mr. Clingman, and postponed until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, that each Justice of the Peace shall be provided with a copy of the first volume of the Revised Statutes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. T. Miller presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, praying the aid of the State: which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be directed to report to this House the whole amount of stock held by the State in incorporated Companies; specifying the amount in each Company, and the fund to which it belongs, with the nett value of the same, as nearly as it can be ascertained; also, the several sums due the State, the Cherokee Bonds to be included in one item, specifying the Fund to which they belong, and whether the collection of any part of them be in his opinion doubtful.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to expedite legal process.

Mr. McLaughlin, a Bill to amend an Act passed in 1829, concerning a Poor House in the County of Iredell.

Said Bills were read the first time and passed.

The Bill to establish a County by the name of Cleveland, was read the second time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones, a proposition was sent to the Senate to unite the Standing Committees on Education of each House and form them into a Joint Select Committee.

Mr. F. Taylor introduced a Bill concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in this State, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bryan introduced a Bill in favour of Poor Debtors, and

Mr. J. Walker, a Bill to prevent the selling of unmatured crops.

These Bills were read the first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Mendenhall and Reid, on behalf of the Commons to form the Joint Select Committee to superintend the making a list of votes given for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint select Committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the General Assembly to legislate on the apportionment of representation in the General Assembly under the amended Constitution of this State.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing that Mr. Spruill is appointed Teller on the part of the Senate to make a list of votes given for Governor.

Friday, Dec. 4.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning fines and costs, reported the bill with an amendment which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Bynum presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to witnesses in State cases, so as to provide that in all indictments for misdemeanors the prosecutor shall not be entitled to compensation for his attendance as witness; which was adopted.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Thos. H. Blount, reported a bill to secure title to, and grant jurisdiction over a tract of land on Boyd's Island, to the United States; which passed its first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution respecting the sale of land held by tenants in common, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of land sold for partition in certain cases, which was read first time and passed.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, asking such relief as may be deemed sufficient and consistent with the interests of the State. Referred.

The bill to purchase a Library, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Albright, amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Shepard presented a communication from the Hon. William Gaston, stating that a gentleman proposes to repair the statue of Washington, to receive pay when the work is done, and will make no charge unless he succeeds in its accomplishment.—Sent to the other House with a proposition to refer.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that Messrs. Mendenhall and Reid form their branch of the Committee to superintend the making a list of votes given for Governor; and that the Commons are now ready to receive the Senate into their Hall for that purpose; which was read and adopted. The Senate then repaired to the House of Commons. Mr. Spruill, the Teller in behalf of the two Houses, reported; when Colonel Joyner, the Speaker of the Senate, made the following announcement:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons: The returns of votes given at the late election for Governor of this State, have been opened and published according to law in the presence of a majority of members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Tellers, appointed by the two Houses to examine the returns and to make a list of the votes, have reported that forty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty-four votes were given for John M. Morehead, of the County of Guilford, being the highest number given for any person; that thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and three votes were given for Romulus M. Saunders; and that 525 votes were given in the county of Currituck for R. M. Saunderson.—No objection having been made to the said report, I declare that John M. Morehead is duly elected Governor of the State of North Carolina for two years from the first of January next.

The members of the Senate thereupon returned to their Chamber, and after transacting some minor business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. O'K. Williams, the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund was instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Common School law, passed at the last Session; also the expediency of making a further appropriation, and report by bill or otherwise.

Received from His Excellency, the Governor, a Message transmitting a report from George E. Badger on certain suits lately pending in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, in which the State of North Carolina is interested.—Said Message and Report were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a Joint Select Committee of four on the part of each house.

On motion Mr. Caldwell,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and rebuilding the Capitol, be instructed to report to this House, all the fixtures and articles of furniture purchased on behalf of the State for furnishing the Capitol, specifying each article and the cost of the same.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering and amending the Law respecting vagrants.

Mr. Hoke presented a Bill declaring and explaining the Law on the subject of Gifts and Settlements, which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The two Houses then assembled in *General Convention* in the Commons Hall, Mr. Speaker Joyner, of the Senate in the Chair and the Clerks of the two Houses, in presence of the Tellers, viz: Mr. H. G. Spruill, of the Senate and Messrs. Mendenhall and Ried of the Commons, proceeded to examine the several returns of the Sheriffs, and to declare the number of votes given in the several Counties of the State for Governor.

The President of the *General Convention* announced the result, declaring John M. Morehead duly elected Governor of the State.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill presented the following Resolution which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that a Committee of one on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, be appointed to wait on John M. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next, and to ascertain from him, when it will suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly, and take the oaths of office.

Mr. Wilson presented Resolutions requesting the Governor to lay before the General Assembly a statement of the whole amount of property received by the University of North Carolina, &c. &c. and instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the act giving to the University the property which may hereafter escheat to the State. Read and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the Banks established, and those which may hereafter be established in this State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

The bill to compel Militia Officers to hold their commissions three years, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the Commons, to appoint a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the Legislature, to legislate on the subject of the apportionment of representation in the General Assembly under the amended Constitution, was read and agreed to.

Mr. Spruill presented a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to lay before this Legislature certain information concerning the sale, &c. of Revised Statutes; which was adopted.

Mr. Whitaker presented a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to the appointment of Coroners, as to raise their fees, when called on to hold an inquest over a dead body; which was read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judicary, reported a Bill providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. This Bill was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of dividing the annual income of the Literary Fund, among the several Counties in this State, in proportion to their Federal population.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire whether or not the laws on Usury in this State need amendment.

Mr. Young presented a Petition from sundry Citizens of the Counties of Iredell, Mecklenburg and Lincoln, together with a Bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Graham. Said Bill was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Young, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Bill to repeal the Act concerning the Processioning of Lands,—the Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name Yancy, were each read the second time and passed.

Received from the Senate the Engrossed Bill to purchase a Library, which was read the first time and passed.

Also, a proposition to refer to a Joint Select Committee of three, on the part of each House, a Letter from the Hon. William Gaston, on the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington. Concurred in.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Stanly, was read the third time and passed. Yeas 62—Nays 46.

The Bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Cleveland, was read the third time and passed. Yeas 55—Nays 51.

The Bill to lay off and establish a county the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 42—Nays 57.

Monday, Dec. 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on Mr. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor.

Joint Committee, on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature, Messrs Shepard, Dockery, Orr, Clingman and Pastour.

Mr. Reid is added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the place of Mr. Exum, excused.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to repeal in part the 9th section of the 23rd chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Comptroller; which passed its first reading.

Hugh Waddell, Senator elect for the county of Orange, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The bill to secure title to, and grant jurisdiction over a tract of land on Boyd's Island, to the United States; and the bill concerning fines and costs, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire and report what amendments are necessary to be made to the laws relating to the Sheriffs' returns of the Governor's election.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the issuing of writs of capias ad satisfaciendum in certain cases, reported the bill to the Senate, and recommended its rejection. The bill was then read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Spruill, laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Boyden introduced a Bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Read first time and passed.

James Graham, the member elect, from the County of Orange, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Graham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

The following Bills from the Senate were read the first time and passed, viz:

A Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company; and a Bill to compel Militia Officers to hold their Commissions three years.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an Extra Session of the Legislature, and informing that Messrs. Shepard, Orr, Dockery, Clingman, and Pasteur, form their branch of said Committee. Whereupon, Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Hyman, Thompson, and Spruill, were appointed on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House, statements made by the Bank of North Carolina, and by the Bank of Cape Fear, exhibiting the state and condition of those Institutions. Ordered that these Exhibits be sent to the Senate, be printed, and referred to the Joint Select Committee on Banks.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

SENATE.

Mr. Bynum presented depositions relative to the contested election of James B. Whitfield. Referred.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Bill concerning Clerks, Sheriffs and Constables, reported the Bill with an amendment; he also reported the Bill to protect the interest of Lessors, without an amendment; and the Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ Counsel to defend the title of purchasers of Cherokee lands in Macon, which were read and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. M. also reported adversely to the Resolution relative to securities to Guardian Bonds. Concurred in.—Mr. M. from the same Committee, to whom was referred the Memorial from Perquimons, praying the Legislature to aid in suppressing the evil arising from the excessive use of ardent spirits, reported, that the remedy to the evil is to be found in a due and rigid enforcement of the laws now in force, and in the disapprobation and censure of the virtuous portion of Society.—Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing law in relation to Volunteer Companies.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to amend an act in the Revised Statutes, to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Resolution in favor of the Public Treasurer; which was read the first time and passed, and the Report sent to the Commons with a proposition that it be printed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the vote on the Report on the Memorial from Perquimons, on the excessive use of ardent spirits, was reconsidered. Mr. Shepard then moved that the Memorial be recommitted to the same Committee, with instructions to report a bill amending the law, so as to authorize the imprisonment of persons selling liquors without license, and to prohibit the recovery of any debts for liquors, less than five dollars. Mr. Dockery moved that they be further instructed to provide for the prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment, non-residents from selling less than a gallon. On motion of Mr. Clingman, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, was read the second time; when Mr. Dockery addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the passage of the Bill; after which, it was laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the existing laws as to enable a security to absolve himself from legal responsibility, if the obligee does not commence legal proceedings to collect within a certain time, after notice to that effect has been given by the security or his agent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell presented the Petition of sundry citizens of Iredell County, suggesting that the Road Laws are deficient and require an amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The resignation of William Robards, as a Trustee of the University of North Carolina, was presented, read and accepted.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend the Revised Statute, entitled an Act concerning Sheriffs, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brummel, from the Joint Select Committee, raised for the purpose, reported that, after a conference with the Hon. John M. Morehead, he was instructed to say, that he would, on the first day of January next, attend the two Houses of the Assembly, to take the Oath prescribed for the qualification of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Mr. Brummel introduced a bill to authorize the construction of the Fayetteville and Salisbury Turnpike Road; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gaythor,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Buildings be instructed to make a Report of all the appropriations and expenditures since the year 1832, and be further instructed to designate the appropriations and expenditures for each year.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Public Execution of Criminals in capital cases; also of preventing by Law, the Public infliction of Corporal punishments, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Jones,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the propriety of providing that Cavalry Companies be furnished with Swords and Pistols at the expense of the State.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to amend the 58th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning insolvent debtors, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston introduced a Bill to amend the Revised Statute for the prevention of Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof, which was read the first time, passed, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

SENATE.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of lands sold for Partition in certain cases, was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Select Committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners; which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal in part the 9th section of the 23rd Chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Comptroller, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, was taken up for consideration, and being read the second time, Mr. Shepard addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the passage of the bill; after which, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A report unfavorable to the bill, to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Graham was made by Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances. The bill was read and rejected.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing with the House, to refer to the Joint Select Committee on Banks, the statements and exhibits of the Bank of the State, and of the Bank of Cape Fear, and that they be printed. Also,

A message from the Senate, concurring in the proposition that the communication of G. E. Badger Esq. on the subject of the State suits, and the Message of the Governor transmitting the same, be referred to a Joint Select Committee of four on the part of each House, and informing that Messrs. Waddell, Arrington, Clingman and Hill form their Branch of said Committee.—Whereupon, Messrs. Hoke, Hill, Pope, and J. B. Jones were appointed on the part of this House. Also,

A Message from the Senate, transmitting the Report of the Committee on Finance and proposing that the Report be printed. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Winston,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors law, to persons confined in Jail by virtue of Judgments, in actions for Injuries to the person or property of others.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing that Messrs. Shepard, Moore, and Kerr, form their branch of the Committee to whom is referred the Communication of the Hon. William Gaston on the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington: Whereupon, Messrs. H. C. Jones, Guthrie, and Proctor, were appointed on the part of this House.

Mr. Hoke presented a Petition from sundry citizens of the Counties of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes and Iredell, praying the establishment of a new County. Said Petition was read, and indefinitely postponed.

The Bill to repeal the Act concerning the Processioning of Lands, was read the third time, and postponed indefinitely.

Philosophy.—The editor of the Boston Post acknowledges the defeat of his party, and bears it like a man. He says:

"If you are doomed to be whipped, there is a satisfaction even in having it done so effectually that there is no mistake about it; we do not like any of your half and half business; give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat."

The Post adds: "There is some fun about the Whigs after all. On a banner in a Whig Convention, held somewhere, 'out west,' was the following:

K. K. K. K. K.
Kinderhook Kandidate Kant Kome it Kwite.

"*The Whigs* behave very well about their victory; they were as polite and good natured yesterday as gentlemen need be, and the Democrats evinced that cheerfulness which ever accompanies a conscious discharge of duty. *To all those with whom we have bet*—Please call one at a time, approaching our office from Washington street and departing through Congress, keeping in a line so as not to block up the highway."

From the Greensborough Patriot.

CATHOLICISM—DUFF GREEN.

Duff Green, Editor of "The Pilot," in Baltimore, proposes to devote a portion of his paper to a discussion of the political influence of Romanism upon our free institutions. He refers to the charges made from the pulpit, and in religious newspapers, that there is a well arranged conspiracy to overthrow our free institutions; and that the Church of Rome, in alliance with the most despotic governments of Europe, is making extraordinary efforts to disseminate Romanism in the United States, entertaining a hope that the time is near at hand when the seat of its empire may be transferred to this country. These charges, in connexion with an alleged attempt of a prominent Catholic Bishop, (Bishop England, or John, Bishop of Charleston,) to consolidate the Catholic voters of the United States as a political body, previous to the late presidential election, Gen. Green thinks warrants an examination into the truth of these charges, and how far our civil institutions may be affected by the purposes in question.

At a convention of Bishops in Baltimore, a pastoral letter was issued, requiring (says Gen. Green) the members of the Catholic Church to vote, under the high obligation of religious duty. Shortly afterwards Bishop England, the repudiated author of the pastoral letter, came out openly and notoriously an advocate of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and under such circumstances as Gen. Green considered an attempt to bring the whole authority of the Church into the field of politics. After stating these matters at length, the editor of the Pilot said that if it should so turn out that the Catholics as a body should unite in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, it would become the duty of every Protestant to unite, not only to resist Mr. Van Buren, but to resist Catholicism. Hereupon Bishop England "took pepper in the nose," and considerable excitement was aroused in the city. Gen. Green was waited upon by a deputation from the Whig Central Committee, and told that they entertained apprehension of the defeat of the Whig ticket in the State, in consequence of his remarks, and the relation which he bore to the party. The editor could not admit any right in the Central Committee to call in question the manner in which he conducted his paper; and drew up a statement disavowing for the Committee any responsibility for his editorial course.

So there is now no question but that the General is "going upon his own book;" and he is taking hold of *political Catholicism*, in the manner above proposed, with a nerve and power calculated to tear from it any mantle of purity which may have been thrown over its alleged corruptions.

Two powerful gladiators are in the arena, who promise superb play. We copy the following as exhibiting the sort of thrust that Gen. Green makes, when he's in earnest. In an article addressed to Bishop England, he says:

"By using your influence to control the Catholics, and especially the emigrant Irish Catholics, in the late Presidential election, you have raised the question of how far your purposes are compatible with the safety of the republic; and having attempted to arraign me before the Irish Catholics as opposed to them, I now arraign you before the American people, as the emissary of foreign despots, deputed and paid by them to propagate doctrines fatal to the public liberty of this country.

"But while I make this charge against you, which I make upon no slight authority, I would not intentionally misrepresent your purposes or your creed. I, therefore, submit to you the following questions:

"Do you believe that the Pope's instructions, as the head of your church, are binding on you as an officer of that church?

"Are you a naturalized citizen of the United States?

"Do you believe that the Pope can absolve from sin, and that he can release a citizen from allegiance to the State?

"You cannot fail to perceive the bearing which these questions have in the matter directly at issue between us. If your answer be in the negative, then it will be incumbent on you to show how and when the "unchanging church" has changed—if in the affirmative, it requires but little argument for me to prove that the further progress of Catholicism in this country is dangerous to liberty.

The "REFORM CONVENTION" recently held in Boston, to consider among other things, *the expediency of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, the priesthood, etc. etc.* adjourned on Friday evening last, after a three days' session, to reassemble on the last Wednesday in March next. As we learn from the Daily Advertiser, "the Convention had only debated the claims of the Sabbath as a divine institution; the necessity and authority of an established clergy, and the other subjects proposed for deliberation, being left undiscussed."

There seemed, however, to be a strong feeling on the part of many members to continue the meeting, with a view to further debate on these points, and although a motion to recommit the resolution for adjournment was lost by a large majority, many voices were raised against the adjournment—so many that the Convention appeared in doubt as to the decision. This doubt was happily removed by the declaration of the President, Mr. Quincy, who announced to the members that those who wished to adjourn would adjourn. This hint, permitting as it did an entire freedom of individual action, was immediately taken by the members, who slowly withdrew, several of them, however, announcing that they still had much to say. The Convention took no vote on any of the questions for the discussion of which it was called; and they remain, therefore, for the present, still undecided.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A British Sub Treasurer.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette of the 14th ult. that judgment had been recovered against the late Receiver General of that province, Sir John Caldwell, for £83,068 currency, for which his large estates, consisting of the seignory and fief of Lacole, with extensive mills thereon, and 22,500 acres of land, were conveyed to the Government in full satisfaction.

One of the banners of Cincinnati bore the inscription: "*Tip* down Executive misrule, and *Ty* up the bleeding wounds of our country."

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following remarks from the Philadelphia Sentinel express good Whig sentiments, although coming from an Administration paper.

We are prepared [illegible] the new administration will be characterised by [illegible] and conciliatory policy. We [illegible] that it will be an administration for the country, not for the party; that it will be slow to proscribe for opinion's sake honest and capable men; that it will practically and sternly [illegible] the doctrine that the emoluments and honors of office are to be regarded as spoils belonging to the victors.—We expect this from the long established character of the president elect, which has ever been any thing but vindictive and [illegible]; we expect it because the successful party have during their twelve years struggle earnestly and [illegible] contended for this policy; and because the experience of the administration now expiring, partly on account of the proscriptive spirit of many of its leaders, is big with instruction and warning to their successors; and we are not without confidence that even in the flush of victory, the leaders of the Whig party are not disposed to forget their own doctrine.

The Sentinel does the Whig party no more than justice. The friends of reform have been contending against real and not mere imaginary evils; and among the bad principles introduced and acted on by the preceding and present administrations, there is none of a more corrupting tendency than that which recognised the offices of the Government as the legitimate spoils of a victorious party. If there be any meaning in the language of the Opposition for the last twelve years,—if the triumph we have gained be indeed a reality, and not the mere ascendancy of a faction,—it is due to consistency, and still more to the good of the Republic, that the offices of the government should be filled according to the true rule of honesty, capability and fidelity to the Constitution.

We extract farther from the Sentinel:

Changes under the new *regime* there will doubtless be, may must be, in order to a vigorous and steady government. The President and his cabinet must of course be politically a unit. Removals for incompetency, dishonesty, and clamorous hostility to the government, and undue meddling in political matters, may be looked for as called for; but we [illegible] government is not highly [illegible] for a mild toleration in the distribution of its appointments.

The removal from office of those who have made themselves notoriously busy in partizan warfare is a necessary step towards the enforcement of the true doctrine of appointments. Gen. Harrison's determination to serve but one term, will place him on that independent position which will leave him free to consult his own judgment and convictions of duty more fully than most of his predecessors have been able to do, with regard to the filling of offices.—*Baltimore American.*

We were not a little amused by observing in the Standard of last week an attempt to account for the large increase of the Whig majority in this state over the August election, by stating that "*on the day of election*, it was well known over nearly all the State, that Mr. Van Buren *was certainly defeated!!!*" "If New York and Pennsylvania had gone for him," the Standard adds, "the vote would have been *very close!*" The Standard certainly must have forgotten that in his paper issued only four days before the election, he crowed at the very top of his voice over his fancied victories in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states, even enough to elect Mr. Van Buren without the assistance of North Carolina; and again in an extra issued only two days before the election, in which he not only claimed all those states by large majorities but accuses the Whigs of "imposition and humbug," and even charges upon them "the lie direct," because they had stated that New York and Pennsylvania and Maine had gone for Harrison.

According to our perception of the matters, the Standard has, by this course, placed itself in a very unenviable position. If the editor believed the truth of the statements made in his paper printed on Saturday night or Sunday, and reiterated in his Extra on Tuesday, how can he suppose that the people throughout the state should have discovered on Thursday that the whole of it was only a "humbug?"—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The Cabbage State.—South Carolina is pre-eminently a flatulent State, and her people are essentially a windy people; we would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that she be hereafter known and styled "the cabbage State."

As a State emblem, we contend that the *cabbage* is superior to the palmetto; because, while the latter only indicates the barrenness of the soil, the former expresses the flatulency of the people.

We might assign as another reason for this change, that South Carolina will vote for Mr. Van Buren, who is the K. K. (Kinderhook) or *Kabbage* Kandidate.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

"*Getting a drive out of the Bull.*"—*Every* body has heard this phrase, but we never knew it so literally illustrated as it recently has been not a thousand miles from Albion, Orleans Co. A Whig in that vicinity had an ugly, unmanageable bull, which he sold to a Locofoco neighbor for his note of $30, payable when Gen. Harrison was elected President—the purchaser to drive the bull home. The Loco after a few days' ownership, finding the brute a troublesome piece of property, drove him to a whig neighbor's and then sold him for a note of $30, payable when *Van Buren* was re-elected President. The upshot of the matter is that our Locofoco friend is under obligations to pay $30 without any thing to show for it except two drives out of the bull.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

The good-humored Editor of *the Boston Post* thus darkly intimates to his anxious friends the result of his experiments in betting on the election:

"We had two Whigs washed yesterday, and put a new suit of clothes on each of them, and hope the rascals will go to meeting next Sunday, and ask forgiveness for having bet. We shall have to clothe about a dozen of the scamps for a year to come, and some of them in pretty costly style, too."

Charlotte:

ursday, December 17, 1840.

We have to apologise to our read- s account of the appearance of our er. Being entirely out of Ink we got iend to try his hand and make us a lit- which does not work as well as we ld wish.

Ourselves.—Is it necessary for us to say thing more than we have said to up our Whig friends. We expect op- ition and a pretty decided one from all earances, and it will be left to the Whigs say whether they will back out from support. We have no doubt in the ld that the attempt will be made as far the Loco Focos can do so, to break us n, and as straws show which way the d blows, we have heard of expressions ing from one of them which shows that ucceed is the darling object; and we e even heard of a bet being made that would be accomplished. The Whigs charged with not being as liberal as Loco Focos because they do not sub- ibe to their paper. Is it any wonder e their object is to prostrate us if they . This charge will not stand good be- co paper [illegible] well convinced that if a Loco hig paper the Whigs would have been n more liberal than their opponents e been to us. It is said that we have wn rich from the support of our oppo- ts. Now, we believe that in five cases ten, they have been the gainers instead us.

Congress.—This body did not or- ize on the 7th instant, the regular day, ing to a quorum not being present, in er House. We have not taken partic- r notice, but we think this is the first urrence for a number of years when ther House was formed for the want of quorum. This unusual occurrence is ributed to the roads being blocked up lier in the season than ever known be- e.

s the Senate only sixteen members ap- red and in the House one hundred.

s the latter body, remarks the Intelli- cer of the 8th, it is probable that a quo- of Members will be in attendance to- ; but we have doubts as to the Senate. thout the presence of a quorum in both ses no business can be transacted; so t it is possible our readers will not have ir curiosity gratified by the perusal of President's Message for a day or two come.

ince writing the above, we have later lligence. The two Houses organized the 9th and on the afternoon of the same the Annual Message of the President communicated to them. We have ived the Message. It is much shorter usual, and we shall lay it entire be- our readers next week. We have time even to peruse it, but we give following notice of parts of it from the ional Intelligencer:

all that part of it which concerns the Fo- Relations of the United States, the depart- of public affairs which falls most properly peculiarly under the supervision of the Ex- ive, the Message is satisfactory, and can ly fail of being acceptable to almost every r. With the whole world we are in peace amity; and the only controversy that we with any nation, carried on in a spirit of y, wears a more (rather than a less) favora- spect than it did either at the commencement e close of the last Session of Congress— the undoubted disposition of both parties ing the matter to an early conclusion," we ad to learn from the Message that the Presi- "looks with entire confidence to a prompt satisfactory termination of the negotiation" een the United States and Great Britain on Boundary question. It gives us pleasure to able conscientiously to express the opinion this is a consummation which the President appeared to us to keep steadily in view, and ndeavor to promote by such measures as he ved would bring it about. On the expedi- y of the course pursued by the Executive to- is this end, there may be, and there are dif- t opinions: our remark extends only to the ose, for which we feel bound to give the ident the credit to which he is entitled. Had been otherwise than pacifically disposed, if we to say that it has been in his power at any within the last two years to have kindled Boundary dispute into a disastrous war be- n two great Nations who upon every consid- ion of mutual interest and reciprocal feeling ht ever to be friends, we should not be far of the truth.

t, with our unfeigned approbation of so much Message as concerns our Foreign Relations are afraid that our praise of this State Paper st end. The remainder of it, with the excep- of a recommendation concerning the rates etter postage, another concerning the suppres- of the trade carried on from the U. States h the African slave factories, and the allusions e Florida War and the Exploring expedition, n fact neither more nor less than an elaborate of the course of the present and last Ad- istrations in reference to the currency, sub- ury, hard money, and other questions, upon h, in the concrete, the tribunal of the Peo- has but just now pronounced judgment, not majority of votes merely, but in a voice, the [illegible] of which are even yet reverberating ng the distant mountains.

review of this essay upon the policies of the would of course require more time and space [illegible] we can devote to it. [illegible]

In the first place, when the President, speaking of the reduction of the public revenue, (the result, as every body knows, of the mischievous measures of the preceding Administration and his own,) congratulates the country that the Government, notwithstanding the "large extraordinary expenses growing out of past transactions," has not been brought to a stand-still, he entirely overlooks a fact which is fatal to the claim which he sets up for the Executive of a successful administration of the Government for the last four years, in reference to its fiscal affairs. The fact to which we refer is, that, before Mr. Van Buren's Administration began, the old public debt of the United States had been entirely paid off, and the revenue released from the heavy annual demand for payment of interest and redemption of principal of that debt, which, in the preceding Administrations, consumed *nearly one-half of the whole revenue of the United States.* The payments on account of that debt, for example, during the four years' administration of President Adams, amounted to forty-five millions of dollars, or an average of more than eleven millions of dollars a year; and, during the eight years of President Jackson, to sixty-four millions of dollars, or eight millions of dollars a year. Not one dollar has the present Administration had to pay on this account. Under a discreet administration of its affairs, then, instead of leaving behind it debts to the amount of many millions, (Treasury Notes and unpaid demands upon the Government,) the present Administration ought (taking the Administration of Mr. Adams as a rule) to leave in the Treasury, instead of the estimated balance of a million and a half, at least forty millions of dolls.

Of another feature of this portion of the Message we shall forbear, out of the respect due to the station of its author, to speak in the language which in our opinion it deserves. We refer to the intimation that "the pretext which this relation [the State debts to foreigners] afford to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, *if not actually to intermeddle with them,* presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say *of serious alarm.*" This propitiation of the genius of Locofocoism, at the expense of the National character, is utterly beneath the dignity of the Presidential office.

We had intended to remark upon the interference with the concerns of the States, begun in the Executive communications of last year, continued in the Message now before us, and the repetition, with variations, of the doctrine, peculiar to this Administration, that the People expect too much from the Government when they expect the Government to do any thing for their benefit; but we must leave these topics to another time, if not to other hands.

There is one statement of the Message, however, which we must take the time necessary to controvert. We deny that "a National Bank as incompatible by the framers of the Constitution [illegible] the People"—the same [illegible] of the States and whilst in the Congress of the Old Confed. indeed, themselves established a National Bank. And we assert that if, as the Message says, a National Bank has from the beginning been regarded "by large portions of our fellow-citizens" as unconstitutional, it has been regarded in a very different light by *larger* portions of our fellow-citizens, who have not only once but twice established such an institution, and afterwards sustained and upheld it by their votes.

Georgia Senator.—Geo. M. Berrein, we understand has been elected Senator in Congress from Georgia for six years from the 4th of March next. The Loco Focos had an accidental majority in the Senate for a few days after the first meeting of the Legislature and making use of their power attempted to lay the motion to vote for a U. S. Senator on the table for the balance of the Session. The Whigs resisted this high handed measure whenever it was proposed, and whenever the vote was to be taken withdrew from the Chamber, thereby causing the Senate to stop proceedings for the want of a quorum. The motion was finally settled by laying it on the table to be taken up at some future day and the result has been as stated above. A meeting was held in Milledgeville by the Whig party approving of the conduct of the Senators. Every honest man of whatever party must condemn this unjustifiable proceeding to set aside the will of the people. It shows the true spirit of Loco Focoism.

Virginia Senator.—The House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature on the 7th instant, after a protracted debate, adopted a resolution—67 to 61—to proceed in the election of U. S. Senators on the 14th. There being a tie in the Senate that body will of course not agree to it.

As we expected, later accounts state that the Senate refused by a tie vote to agree to the resolution of the House, thus the Loco Focos are willing to neglect a Constitutional duty which they have sworn to perform.

Governor of South Carolina.—The Hon. Mr. Richardson has been elected Governor, and Col. Clowney Lieut. Governor. The vote for Governor was, Richardson 104, Hammond 49, Johnson 5, Henegan 8. The two last not candidates. For Lieut. Gov. Col. Clowney 94, Jas. Ferguson 51, J. S. Ash, 13, Blank 1.

The Editor of the Ashborough Citizen of the 11th instant, says "it has occurred to us that the proprietors of Newspapers and other periodicals ought to be at liberty to sue in the Superior Court of their own County for all arrearages due their establishments respectively, without regard to amount," and then invites the attention of the Legislature to the subject. Will the Editor oblige us by an explanation of the advantages to be derived to the craft. If we are to be benefitted we go for it with all our heart.

Snow Storm.—A heavy storm of Snow commenced in Washington City on the 4th instant. It is about 18 inches deep on a level. As heavy a fall of Snow in that City is not recollected since that of January 18, 1831. The mails are impeded and all travelling nearly at a stand.

Epigram.—"Tom, what makes your nose so red?" "Why, the fact is, Bob, I *blow* it a little too hard."

JUDGE GASTON.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Gaston to Mr. Bynum, and published at the request of several gentlemen, declining to have his name run as a candidate for U. S. Senator. It gives us satisfaction to find that the Judge will still remain in the good Old North State, for it was talked of here that he intended to remove to a sister State to reside. We agree with the Judge that the faithful performance of the duties of his present office, is as important to the public welfare as any services which it would be in his power to render in a political station, yet we should have been glad to have seen him elevated to the post, but the places are filled with good men and true and we are satisfied:

Newbern, October 31, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure to receive on Tuesday last your friendly and very affectionate letter of the 21st instant. It is impossible that I should not feel, and that deeply, the earnest tone in which you urge upon me the request that I should permit myself to be put in nomination for the appointment of a Senator in Congress. As a manifestation of your attachment, and of the esteem and confidence of the great body of the Whigs of North Carolina, in whose behalf you write, I beg both you and them to be assured that I prize it highly. I confess too that, although my mind was fully made up before I received your letter, and although I had previously made known this determination to other friends who had addressed me on the subject, I feel embarrassment and pain in being obliged to say to you, that I must decline a compliance with your wishes. I am apprehensive lest my conduct should appear morose or uncourteous—lest I should subject myself to the imputation of insensibility to kindness or of indifference to the public welfare. Suffer me to say, that either of these conclusions would be unjust. With all my exertions to tame down feeling to the standard of reason, I find my heart yet throbbing at any indication of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens, and that heart will have wholly ceased to beat before I cease to take a warm interest in the happiness of this glorious Union, and especially of our part of it—the good Old North State.

After so long a retirement from the turmoils of political life, to re-enter upon them at my years would probably be to sacrifice my happiness, and as I apprehend without obtaining the only equivalent that can be offered for such a sacrifice, the consciousness of fulfilling duty. The situation which I now hold from the kindness of my fel- [illegible] I find that it [illegible] become perfectly agreeable to me. [illegible] keeps my intellectual powers in action without [illegible] them, and gives me leisure and relish for domestic enjoyments and my agricultural pursuits. It is a kind of intermediate estate between the bustle of temporal and the calm of eternal existence, so congenial to the contemplative character of Age. It obtains for me what the wise soldier of Charles the 5th, when he resigned his commission declared necessary, "*Aliquid temporis interesse debet vitam mortem que.*" Besides I believe that the faithful performance of the duties of my present Office, is as important to the public welfare as any services which it would be in my power to render in the political station to which you invite me. To give a wholesome exposition of the Laws, to settle the fluctuations and reconcile the seemingly conflicting analogies of judicial decisions, to administer justice in the last resort with a steady hand and an upright purpose, appear to me among the highest of civil functions. And so long as God spares me health and understanding to perform these faithfully, how can I better serve my Country?

Now, my good friend, have the kindness not only to allow the just weight due to these considerations, but to lay them before others (whose personal partiality may not like yours be so strong as to acquiesce readily in a conclusion adverse to their wishes) in such terms as may secure for them a fair hearing. And particularly I beg of you to say to your fellow-members from the West, whom you represent as peculiarly anxious to give me this proof of the regard in which I am there held, that no office which it is in the power of the State to confer can call forth my grateful acknowledgments more fully or more warmly than the assurance they have thus rendered, and in which I wholly confide, that "their People esteem and love me."

Truly and affectionately yours,
WILL. GASTON.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Esq.

Dennis A. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, has written a letter to John Brockenbrough, Esq. President of the Bank of Virginia, deprecating the proposed resumption of specie payments in the course of next month. Mr. Smith considers the measure premature and fraught with much danger. As the causes of the suspension are still in operation, he thinks it inexpedient for the non-specie paying banks to change their position, until a judicious system of policy devised for the permanent regulation of our financial and commercial affairs shall have been authorized by the new Administration, after the 4th of March.

Latest from Raleigh.—We learn from the Correspondence of the Greensborough Patriot that Mr. McQueen was on the 11th inst. elected Attorney General of the State after many ballotings. Also, that the bill for erecting the county of Stanly by dividing Montgomery, which had passed the Commons was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. This is the second time that proposition has been lost by the vote of the Speaker. Also, that the bill which had passed the Senate for locating the Judges of the Superior Court was lost in the Commons by a large vote.

We stated last week from the same authority that the bill to establish the County of Union had passed the Commons, but finding nothing in the Legislative proceedings to confirm it, we think there must be some mistake.

Mr. Preston.—The Pendleton Messenger says that Mr. Preston intends to resign his seat in the Senate, to the present Legislature of South Carolina, and that Mr. McDuffie will be elected in his place.

[This is incorrect. Mr. Preston says as much in a letter to the Whigs of Charleston, which we will insert next week.—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*]

The College of Electors of Virginia, met in the Capitol, on the 2d inst., and cast the vote of Virginia for Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. Arthur Smith, Esq. voted for James K. Polk, of Tenn. for Vice President.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held at Mount Mourne on the 3d inst. for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing a New County, composed of the adjacent parts of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell.

On motion, Gen. Wm. H. Kerr was called to the Chair, and A. M. Emerson appointed Secretary.

G. F. Davidson, Esq. was then called on to explain the object of the meeting; and the propriety of establishing a New County advocated at length by J. F. A. Mellon, and G. T. Emerson, Esqrs.

The following resolutions were then submitted, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is desirable and expedient that a New County be established, composed of portions of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell, having for its centre some point between Reid's Store and Beaties Ford; and as nearly equi-distant as practicable from Statesville and Charlotte, running North and South, and from Salisbury and Lincolnton, running East and West.

Resolved further, That we desire and request the co-operation of our Fellow-Citizens who held a meeting at Beaties Ford to consult on this subject on the 27th of August last, deeming it proper, that such alterations should be made in the Boundaries of the proposed New County as will comport with the last resolution.

Resolved further, That a Committee of ten—two from each of the above named Counties be apppointed, to confer with the people; to ascertain the Boundaries and population of the proposed New County; and to have further power to call a public meeting at any time they may deem necessary.

Agreeably to the last resolution, the following were appointed a Committee, for the object therein specified, viz: Robert Burton, and Alexander McOrcle of Lincoln; Caleb Erwin and Andrew Springs of Mecklenburg; Thomas McEwen and Robert Neel of Cabarrus; James E. Kerr and Col. Jas. Jamison of Rowan; and James Turner and Wm. Hargrave of Iredell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury, Charlotte, and Lincolnton papers.

WM. H. KERR, *Chairman.*
A. M. EMERSON, *Secretary.*

The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY is elected United States Senator from New Hampshire for six years after March 4th. It cost his party seven ballotings in caucus to bring this about, but it is done and the Hon. Secretary walks, [illegible] 4th, from the Treasury Department right up to the Capitol. Mr. ISAAC HILL did not appear to be a candidate.—*Correspondence Nat. Intel.*

Fortunate Escape.—The Honorable Waddy Thompson made a most lucky escape with his life, on Saturday last, between Richmond and Petersburg. To relieve the Cars, and better enable the Engine to make headway the Passengers all got out, and were walking on the track ahead of the Engine, which, after a while, increasing its impetus, came rushing upon them, and they all, with the exception of Mr. Thompson, left the track. He, with his cloak wrapped about his ears, did not hear the Engine, and was knocked down and run over by it, but we are happy to say sustained no serious, and we believe hardly any injury. It was a most fortunate escape.—*Ral. Register.*

The cause assigned.—Mr. Calhoun in a letter to the citizens of Charleston, says, that the success of the Whigs must be sought "*in a departure from Republican principles by the Government.*" Not less true, than complimentary to the new "allies!" We commend this simple solution of what seems to be an inexplicable mystery, to the consideration of the Globe, when it next takes up pen to speculate upon the unaccountable popular majorities against Mr. V. B. "*A departure from Republican principles by the Government*" solves the whole difficulty, and ought to put the Globe faction under increased obligations to the distinguished gentleman who has furnished it. The Globe, with all its followers, might have groped its way in the dark forever, but for this broad blaze of light thrown off at one dash of a pen, by the great Luminary of the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Louisville Journal of the 18th instant says—

Gen. Harrison arrived here in the mail boat, about one o'clock yesterday morning. His visit was altogether on business; but a few patriotic spirits immediately assembled, and greeted his arrival with a continued roar of cannon for more than an hour. Through the day, thousands of sturdy freemen thronged to the Galt House to pay their respects to the veteran warrior and statesman; and he was prevailed on to remain till this morning. His presence last night infused a double portion of enthusiasm into the hearts of those who participated in the festivities of the glorious occasion.

Kentucky, the Banner State.—Mr. Clay's own State, gallant Kentucky, which has never faltered in its advocacy of Republican Whig principles, has won the splendid Banner, the reward for giving the largest Whig majority, in proportion to its vote. Her majority is 28 39-100 per cent. of its entire vote. The majority in Vermont is 27 73-100 per cent. In North Carolina about 15½ per cent.—*Fay. Obs.*

If Gen'l Harrison, who beat Van Buren 130,000, be very unpopular—how far would a popular man have beaten him? Again: If Gen'l H. a dotard, granny and coward, beat Van Buren—what a contemptible creature Van must be!

In 1813, Ritchie exclaimed, "the gallant Harrison has put all his enemies to shame." He may now repeat the exclamation, and console himself that little Van has put to shame—all his friends.

An Extravagant Bet.—A gentleman, last summer, made a bet that the Whig majority in Massachusetts would exceed that of Mr. Van Buren in all the States put together. From present appearances, he has a fair prospect of winning it. It will be difficult, however, to calculate by South Carolina, where the Legislature appoints the Electors.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia was married Thursday to the accomplished daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia.

THE "WAR IN ADVANCE."

We perceive, with surprise and indignation, too, from the tone and avowed sentiments of some of the organs of the late Van Buren party, that a war in advance is proclaimed against the coming Administration. Besides the direct insult thus offered to public sentiment, which the people will not fail to resent, this movement discloses, still farther, the true character of the leaders of the defeated party. The rank and file of that party were honest in their opinions, and meant well in their efforts; it was their unprincipled political guides and headmen, who were corrupt in their actions, and unscrupulous in their conduct, and who, therefore, became so obnoxious to the great body of the people. Gen. Harrison is just elected President of the United States by the largest majority that a candidate for that high office ever received, when there was a contest, and, yet for months before his term commences—before his Cabinet is appointed—before he has officially promulgated a single measure of his Administration, his adversaries are called upon to "arm to the teeth" (*vide* Richmond Enquirer,) and a Proclamation of WAR in advance, is declared against his administration. We are mistaken in the Democracy of this country, if they do not answer this manifesto by a renewed and still more hearty support of the man of their choice. The "war" thus announced, is at once stripped of all disguise. It ceases to be a fair contest.—It degenerates into a *factious opposition* for unworthy purposes. And, now, mark our words! Such an opposition will never be countenanced even by the late Administration party. While it will unite, as with bands of iron and hooks of steel, the original friends of General Harrison, it will also call to the support of that true-hearted patriot, all who love *justice*, and who will not for miserable party objects, see the country again convulsed and distracted. The American people desire to see Gen. Harrison do his duty; and if he acts uprightly, honestly, virtuously, and with a single eye to the interests, the honor, and the prosperity of the Nation, he will find the same generous confidence that has been bestowed upon him already, [illegible] until he once more and forever retires to the shades of private life. There will be no "arming to the teeth"—no "war in advance."—*Alex. Gazette.*

GENERAL HARRISON AT LEXINGTON.

It appears, from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, that great rejoicing took place on the 24th ultimo on the arrival of the President elect in that City. He and his escort were met a short distance from the place by a Committee of Invitation with a corps of Artillery, and he was welcomed by an Address from General Combs, in behalf of the citizens of Fayette County, to which General Harrison returned a brief but eloquent reply. He then took his seat in a large open Barouche, drawn by four beautiful greys, and a numerous Procession being formed, under the direction of Col. A. Stephens, it proceeded to the City, halting at the residence of Professor Dudley, where the General will remain during his visit.

On the following day, from 11 to 2, the General received his friends at the Phœnix Hotel, and at half past 2, dined with Mr. Clay, at his residence in the vicinity. In the evening, the General attended a splendid and numerously attended Ball, which had been provided by the citizens at the Dudley House.

It was the request of the General, that no parade should have been made on this occasion; but the disposition of the citizens to receive him with the feelings of joy which they felt could not be restrained.—*Ral. Register.*

VAN BURENISM ON THE WANE.

In the city of Charleston there are two daily Commercial papers, entitled "*The Mercury*" and "*The Courier.*"—the former of thoroughgoing *Van Buren* politics—the latter, though in times past of a liberal Republican complexion, has also for several years, moderately supported the Administration; but since it has become evident that Gen. Harrison will be the next President, the Editors of the *Courier*, have published several of his public Addresses, and have noticed the large majorities which he has obtained in most of the States. The Editor of the *Mercury*, seeing this, charges his brethren of the *Courier* with having changed sides. The Editors of the Courier, in reply, say they do not mean that their paper shall be the servile organ of any party, but an independent journal speaking its own sentiments, at liberty to condemn such as they disapprove. They acknowledge having given Mr. Van Buren a reluctant preference; but since they have been convinced there was no foundation for the charge of Abolitionism brought against Gen. Harrison, they have endeavored to do him justice, and, since he has received a large majority of the votes of the People of the United States, as President, they will hereafter judge his measures impartially, and approve or condemn them, according to their merit or demerit.—*ib.*

Amos Kendall.—The last report we have of Amos's movements, doings and so[illegible]ons, comes from Wheeling, (Va.) where, last week, he took a steamboat for Kentucky. Amos has had more foresight than any of his brethren. When he left the Post Office Department, and levied his tax of a dollar for the Extra Globe, he foresaw the coming storm, and when he visited Harrisburg, and found out, it was of no use to count the 30 votes of Pennsylvania for Van Buren, he betook himself to Kentucky.—*National Gazette.*

How are you off for Soap.—A Tennessee exchange relates the following: A census taker in a neighboring county, a very clever fellow by the bye, called on an old lady lately, and among other questions, asked her how much soap she made last year. "Soap!" said the old lady, "Lord bless you, young man, I have not made enough soap in the last ten years to wash the loco foco clean!"

Suggestion.—I would respectfully suggest to the numerous correspondents of Gen. Harrison, that they pay the postage on all letters addressed to him. It may be supposed that he will receive ten letters daily from each State in the Union, from this to the 4th of March, and that the average will be 20 cents for each letter, the amount will be enormous, and such a tax as ought not to be imposed on the people's favorite.—*Balt. Pat.*

Some fellow out west, by the name of Long, had the temerity the other day, to ask when Prentice would learn to tell the truth; to which the prince of wits responded that he would doubtless learn to do so *before Long.*

Death by Suicide of an Eminent Banker.—Wall street was thrown into quite a sensation this morning from a report spread that Nathaniel Prime, Esq., had committed suicide this morning at his residence near Hell Gate. This extraordinary act will overwhelm a very numerous and highly respectable family in the deepest affliction. Mr. Prime retired from the House of Prime, Ward & King, a few years since, with a large fortune. He has since resided at his fine mansion in the city, and at his country seat at Hell Gate. Possessed of a splendid fortune, with a family numerous and among our first citizens, at the advanced age of about 74, and with all the comforts of life around him—beloved by his family, and respected by the public,—there can be no accounting for the act but by a temporary aberration of mind.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Poser.—"Pa?" "Well, my dear, what is it?" "Did'nt you tell me this world was *round?*" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an *end?*" "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

Steamboat Explosion.—Another shocking Steamboat disaster is recorded in the Mobile papers. The Express, which left Mobile on the 14th, blew up on next day near St. Stephens, killing six or seven persons, and scalding as many more.

MARRIED

In this town, on the 15th inst. by J. B. Kerr, Esq. Mr. JAMES A. McGILVRAY to Miss CAROLINE JOHNSON.

The [illegible] &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 2.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	35 a 37½
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 36
Beeswax,	20 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6½ a 8½	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2⅜ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	1$ a $1 10	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CAMDEN—DECEMBER 9.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a 28	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	62 a	do. bulk,	$1 a
Flour,	5½ a	Tallow,	10 a 11½

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 10.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$5 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	8 a 10	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37 a 45
Flour, country,	$6 a 6½	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 5.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,	11 a 13
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7½ a 8½	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$2½ a $3¼
Corn,	55 a 57	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	20 a 21	Leaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	34 a 35	Teas,	45 a $1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & W. Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

Early Spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1840. t17

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 2d of January next, at my residence on the Salisbury road, 7 miles from Charlotte, I will hire out eight or ten likely Negroes for 12 months.

SAM'L. B. HARRIS.
Dec. 15, 1840. t13

NOTICE.

I WILL hire out for the term of 12 months, several likely Negro Men and Women. Also, a first rate Plantation. Terms made known at the hiring, which will take place on January 5th, 1841, at my residence.

SUSANNAH [illegible]
Dec. 14, 1840. t16

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING [illegible]

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it [illegible] to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having [illegible] connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, as far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, [illegible] [illegible]

POETRY.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

BY HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack
For he comes from a cold countree;

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty odd fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss;
The wrinkled old maid unfit to kiss—
And freezes the dew of their lips—for his
Is the way with old odd fellows like this!

Old Winter's a frolicksome blade, I wot;
He is wild in humor, and free!
He'll whistle along for the 'want of his tho't'
And ruffle the lace by pretty girls bought;
For a frolicksome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning to night he will sing his song;
Now meaning and short—now howling and long—
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I ween;
As wicked as ever you see;
He withers the flowers, so fresh and green—
And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen,
As she trippingly walks in maidenly sheen!
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up your trotters and rend your clothes,
And stiffen our limbs, from our fingers to toes—
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And mark all our doings, from grave to gay—
I'm fraid he is peeping at me!

REFLECTION.

The Past—where is it? It has fled.
The Future? It may never come.
Our friends departed? With the dead.
Ourselves? Fast hastening to the tomb.
What are earth's joys? The dews of morn.
Its honors? Ocean's wreathing foam.
Where's peace? In trials meekly borne.
And joy? In heaven, the Christian's home.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Agriculturalist.

ON MAKING GOOD BACON.

The beginning of a year is generally the time for Putting up Pork for Bacon; as this is a standing dish in the West, I have concluded to give you the result of thirty year's experience upon this important subject. The first thing necessary to make good Bacon, is to have fat hogs—slaughter them in the beginning of the week, so that you can take care of the offal before Saturday night; otherwise, if a warm day or two should intervene, part of it may be lost.—It is highly important that hogs, slaughtered for bacon, should be well bled—the more completely the vessels are emptied of blood, the less disposition there is in meat to taint or purify. As soon as the hog is well cleaned and hung up, it should be freely washed in warm water, wiped with a towel, and carefully scraped with a sharp knife, especially the head, ears and feet, if you wish to have good souse or hogs-head-cheese. These parts are generally neglected; and thrown by "for a more convenient season," and then taken up by the cook or some idle chap about the establishment, and the hair singed off, and the skin burned until it becomes black and bitter; thereby imparting its color and taste to the souse and hogs head cheese. After gutting the hog, the inside should be carefully and freely washed with cold water, with the mouth open so that the whole may pass through the throat and remain in this condition until completely cool, which will generally take place, even in moderate weather, in one night. If the weather should be so mild that it will not cool in one night, it had better be cut up, and spread upon brick and stone pavements, previously wet with cold water; if the meat is still soft, dash cold water upon it, and it will soon be ready for the salt, but in all cases it should be perfectly cool if practicable. In one or two instances, I have made as good bacon as I have ever made, out of meat frozen so hard that it had to be cut up entirely with an axe.—As to the mode of salting and the quantity of salt necessary to cure pork, so as to make good bacon, every man thinks that he knows better than his neighbor. I have experimented for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of salting down pork, as also the proper quantity of salt and other ingredients, such as sugar, molasses, red pepper and saltpetre, all of which have their advocates, and have settled down and pursued the following practice for the last twenty years. [Measure a bushel of salt—spread it upon a table—weigh a pound of saltpetre—pulverize it carefully and mix it thoroughly with the salt. This mixture is sufficient for a thousand weight of small meat, or eight hundred of large, to be well rubbed upon every piece, and more especially, upon the fleshy surface, taking care to pack your joints at the bottom and fill up the little interstices with jowls, chin and rounds—the latter piece is made by cutting the neck of at the shoulder and jowls.—The length of time necessary to keep pork in salt to make bacon, depends upon the weather and the size of the meat. If the weather is mild and the meat small, 4 weeks will be long enough; but if the weather is cold and the meat large, it should remain in salt from six to eight weeks, and should be taken up at the end of four weeks and well rubbed and sprinkled with salt, in case the first has dissolved. It is then to be hung up in a dark smoke house, and the darker the better, for the purpose of excluding flies—you will never find flies in a room where the light is completely shut out. The higher your smoke house the better, so that you may hang your meat out of the influence of the heat—every joint and jowl should be hung by the thick end, and every middling by the thick edge, or that part of the middling which was cut from the back bone; this I know to be a matter of the first consideration in making good bacon—by attending strictly to this rule, you will retain all the juices of the meat, as well as the salt that has been absorbed—or in other words, your meat will not drip; whereas, if you reverse the position and hang it by the small end, it will drip, become dry and hard, and lose in weight; and what I conceive to be of some importance, its fine flavor. Some who make good bacon, think that it is important to smoke your meat with some particular kind of wood, but I imagine the only secret about this matter, is the bitterness imparted to the meat, thereby rendering the taste unpleasant to the fly, and by keeping up a continual smoke, you create an atmosphere that the fly cannot live in—viewing the matter thus, we have every day or two thrown a few pods of red pepper upon the smoke-wood—this produces an atmosphere very unfit for the respiration of man, and I apprehend equally so for the fly. Our meat continued suspended in the smoke-house during the year, is slightly smoked every morning and plentifully smoked every damp day. If your readers will observe these rules, I will almost venture to insure such bacon as would make any epicure smack his chops.

JOHN SHELBY.

From the Cultivator.

MAKING PORK.

Making pork is one of the most essential interests of the farmer, and may be made one of the most profitable. We question, however, whether as generally conducted, much money is made by feeding swine, and the reasons are sufficiently plain. In the first place, but little attention, if any, is paid to the kind of hog used for feeding. It is enough, if the animal caught and caged in the pen, is a hog; the fact that a given quantity of food fed to some breeds will make nearly or quite as much again pork as when fed to some other breeds, is overlooked; and an astonishing quantity of roots and grain is thus annually wasted. The food may be good, but if given to the hog unprepared, or uncooked, much of its efficiency is lost. To feed hogs profitably, they should from the f[illegible] be kept in a thriving [illegible] not half fattened at one time, and then allowed to fall away until they are miserably poor, but kept constantly improving from the time they leave the sow until they are ready for slaughtering. It takes a much larger amount of food to raise an animal of any kind allowed to become poor, than to keep one constantly thriving.—Again, the time allotted to feeding, is usually too limited; good firm heavy pork cannot be made, no matter what may be the feed used, short of three or four months.—Hogs may be puffed out, and made to look pretty fair, but their meat will not be hard and firm, and will be affected with the complaint called shrinking in the pot. Hogs fatten much faster in moderate weather, than in severe cold weather; and hence the process of fattening should commence as early as the food to be used can be had.—After the process of feeding begins, see that the hogs have enough; to suppose a squealing, ravening hog will fat, is a mistake, but unfortunately a common one.

Farmers in general miss a large part of the profits that might be made from feeding pork, by not paying attention to the making of manure from the swine. For corn, a variety of experiments has convinced us there is no manure that can be compared with that of a pig; and the farmer who permits any of this to be wasted, or does not give the animal opportunity of converting as much mold, vegetable matter, &c. into manure as can be done, is a great loser in the end. Some able farmers have estimated that the manure made by a lot of pigs, where the proper materials are provided, will fully pay the expense of feeding; but there is no doubt if they do not do this, they will, by fermenting the most enriching compost for crops, and essentially to the ultimate profits of the farmer. To make good pork, a hog should not be less than than fifteen months old, kept constantly thriving, not have a yard as large as the farm or the highway, and be fed on good food not less than three months.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Berkshire vs. Common Hogs.—It is often asserted that the difference in breed is more in the difference of keeping than any thing else; in fact I believe I have tried hard to make myself believe this doctrine; but experience, that good old teacher, has entirely eradicated that error. The Berkshire pigs that I procured this summer from A. B. Allen, Buffalo, which cost me delivered in my yard, $32, I would not give for 32 common pigs of the same age; and yet I will give them freely to any believer in the popular error, "that the difference is all in keeping," if he will produce a pair of the common kind of equal keeping, that equal these in any particular. The fact is, the point must be given up, that there is "a proper site of odds" in the breeds of hogs. "*A hog is a hog*," is the end of argument with some hoggish arguficrs. So is a sheep a sheep; but I defy any and all men to make a coarse wool sheep fine by feeding or breeding, until all the coarse wool blood is bred out. A dog is a dog too, yet I suppose no one will attempt to argue that there is no difference in them. He might just as well argue that, as that there is little or no difference in the breed of hogs. In this case "seeing is believing," and feeding is knowing. It is a fact that speaks loudly in favor of the Berkshires, that all who buy them are satisfied with the *improvement*. So much for Berkshires. Though I do not mean to exclude every other variety, because I fully believe that in some respects, the Irish Graziers, Woburn, China, &c. are equal to the Berkshires; but I would earnestly advise every owner of alligators and landpikes to procure "an *improved* breed of hogs" immediately.

Pork may be salted particularly for Bacon, without barrels.—Nearly all the western pork is saved in bulk, that is, piled up in one corner of a room like a pile of brick, and sprinkled with dry salt. It is well to overhaul it once, to see that the salt touches all parts. I never eat better bacon than that made in this way, without a drop of pickle.

To keep Bacon Hams in summer.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Pickled Beef and Pork, in the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and dry it—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling. Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

Don't throw away the Udder of your beef cow. Salted, smoked and dried, it is rich delicious eating. Boil and eat it cold like tongue. Try it.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is *cooked* enough in trying out.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth *air tight*, and it will keep sweet forever.

Tomatoes make an excellent preserve.

Sweet or Olive Oil is a *certain* cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

To cure Scratches on a Horse.—Wash the legs with warm strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

A lump of Saleratus or Pearlash, crowded into the pipe of a poll evil or thistleaws, two or three times, will cure this *incurable* disease.

Corn Meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it. *Try it* coarse. This is the secret why western "dodgers" are so good.

Rice is often over-boiled. It never should be boiled in more water than it will absorb while boiling. Put two cups of rice in three cups of water, and in eight minutes after it commences boiling it is done.

If you like such "odds and ends" as these, at some other odd time I shall give you some more.

Your old friend,
SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Ia., September 2, 1840.

[We like them, and ask for "some more."—EDITOR.]

TO MAKE A SOFT CHEESE.

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

Would you make me a soft cheese? [illegible] I'll
tell you how—
Take a gallon of milk, quite fresh from the cow.
Ere the rennit is added, the dairyman's daughter
Must throw in a quart of the clearest spring water.
When perfectly curdled, so white and so nice,
You must take it all out of the dish with a slice.
And put it 'thout breaking with care in the vat
With a cheese cloth at the bottom: be sure to
mind that.
This delicate matter take care not to squeeze,
But fill as the whey passed off by degrees.
Next day you may turn it, and do not be loth
To wipe it quite dry with a fine linen cloth;
That this must be done you cannot well doubt,
As long as you can see any whey oozing out.
The cheese is now finished and nice it will be
If enveloped in leaves from the green ashen tree;
Or, what will do better, at least just as well,
In nettles just pluck'd from the bank of the dell.

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired at my house on Thursday, the 31st inst, the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heir of Dr. C. H. Alexander, dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER, *Guardian.*

Dec. 8, 1840. t13

Negro Hiring.

IN Charlotte on the 31st day of December, I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the Negroes belonging to Lydia Graham, insane.

BENJ. MORROW, *Guardian.*

Dec. 8, 1840. t13

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, on the 1st day of January next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Black, dec'd. eight miles East of Charlotte,

Six Negroes,

belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Men, Women and Girls. A Credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved securities. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M.

JAS M. BLACK,
W. R. MAXWELL, } *Executors.*

Dec. 7, 1840. t14

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 22d of December, 1840, the subscriber will sell at Auction as executor of Jas. W. Spratt, dec'd., at his late residence, on the Mason's Ferry road, 7 miles from Charlotte, the following property of said deceased, viz:

5 NEGROES,

2 Men, 2 Boys and 1 Woman, on a credit of 1 and 2 years, with interest from date.

—ALSO—

Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Oats, Wheat,
HORSES,
HOGS,
CATTLE,
SHEEP,
Farming and Black Smith Tools,
A Silver WATCH, House Furniture, &c.

on a credit of 12 months. Other conditions made known on the day of sale.

D. M. LEE, *Executor.*

Nov. 30, 1840. t12

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment immediately, as funds are wanted to pay the creditors.

Negro Hiring.

AT the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, on the first of January next, I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1840. t13

N. B. All notes due for former hire are required to be paid.

Just Look Here!

7 or 800 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees this years growth, will cut from 60 to 100 buds each, for sale low, for Cash, Pork, Flour, or Corn. Apply to W. H. WRISTON.

Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1840. 10tf

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cogniac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only, wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.

Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. t21

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1840.

Wm. Davidson
vs.
Jeremiah Aldersen. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Joseph Weeks and John Weeks, Executors of John Weeks, sen. dec'd. and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D., 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $5½. t14

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Henry Cathey, agent for
Andrew Cathey,
vs.
Wm. L. Westmoreland. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Moses Alexander and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication [illegible] six weeks in the Charlotte [illegible] the defendant [illegible] the next Court of Pleas [illegible] Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D., 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Prin adv. $5½. t14

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffett's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Generrhea, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

Pay Up.

SOME of our Notes and Accounts are of long standing. Those indebted, will please call and settle the same immediately, by CASH or its equivalent. *MONEY we must have.* COTTON taken at a fair price in payment or for GOODS.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 21, 1840. 4tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander J. McLenahan
vs.
Sarah McLenahan. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLenahan, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLenahan appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Jenning B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. S. C.

Price adv. $10. t14

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 43tf

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of merchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. *Also*, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

[illegible]

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several Carryalls, Jumpers, Carybees, and 6 well-finished Sulkies, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves—as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRODUCE
COMMISSION
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the *sale* and *shipment of Country Produce.*

He will receive in store and sell any article of produce *free* of storage for commission of 2½ per cent. where the articles are *without* limits; when *limited* a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will *ship Cotton* or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES for a Commission of 2½ per cent. on the Cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

with a mixed stock of other Goods, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, *wholesale or retail for Cash or Produce.*

The Subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining counties of North Carolina will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 5, 1840. eowt12

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers his present

Stock of Goods,

wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for *CASH, Country Produce*, or good notes due.

All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39, must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

August 17, 1840. 47tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age possessed—of good character.

Dr. C. J. FOX,

[illegible] the surrounding country, that he is receiving and opening the largest and best assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oil,
Patent Medicine
Thompsonian Medicine
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

ever offered in this market,—also, some superior

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on credit. All ORDERS from a distance promptly attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 40tf

Competition is the "LIF
of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Busines

In the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, *beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1840.

[illegible]TERS' HOTEL,
Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber [illegible] pectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to make the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECREST.

Sept. 19, 1840. t53

BOOT & SHOE MAKING
BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors East of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS

April 8, 1840.

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents, for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Pape

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

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